



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

COSTA RICA.

*Sanitary report from Limon.*LIMON, COSTA RICA, *April 3, 1899.*

SIR: I beg to report herewith that the fruit port of Limon, Costa Rica, and the surrounding country remains free from contagious or infectious diseases.

The health conditions of the steamship *Altai* and crew that clears to-day for New York City direct are also satisfactory.

Respectfully, yours, WM. H. CARSON, M. D.,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

LIMON, COSTA RICA, *April 14, 1899.*

SIR: I have to report that the health conditions of Port Limon, Costa Rica, and immediate neighborhood continue to be entirely satisfactory, there not being the slightest suspicion of the existence of any form of contagious or infectious disease. The Charity and the Costa Rica Railway hospitals are visited daily, and the health of the town proper has been closely observed.

The examination of local official records furnishes evidence that only 2 deaths have occurred since the 3d instant, 1 death the result of traumatic tetanus, the other, a colored infant dying soon after birth.

I am, sir, yours, respectfully,
WM. H. CARSON, M. D.,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

*Deaths in Cienfuegos during the week ended April 7, 1899.*CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *April 11, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that, during the first week in April, 1899, 37 deaths were recorded at the office of the alcalde, as having occurred in this city, from the following causes: Heart disease, 1; enteritis, 7; tuberculosis, 6; malaria, 6; peritonitis, 1; paralysis, 1; typhoid fever, 2; typhoid malaria, 1; meningitis, 1; gastro-enteritis, 1; dysentery, 1; measles, 1; arterial sclerosis, 1; nephritis, 2; cirrhosis of liver, 1; infectious fever, 1; cholera infantum, 1; accidental causes, 2. The term infectious fever is, I understand, an indefinite one covering almost all the acute fevers.

Respectfully, yours, S. B. GRUBBS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.